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Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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1. World Confederation of Labour

(General consultative status since 1947)

This report contains information on various significant activities organized by WCL during the period 1995-1998 in the United Nations and some of its agencies. It does not refer to the visits, participation in regional meetings of the Economic and Social Council, preparatory seminars of the major United Nations conferences and campaigns organized by WCL.

Background

The World Confederation of Labour (WCL) is an international movement of trade union organizations. It fights for the creation of economic, social, cultural and political structures for the integrated development of the human person. WCL is dedicated to the study, representation and defence of the material, moral and spiritual interests of workers. It also subscribes to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ideals set out in the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, in the constitutional instruments of the International Labour Organization (ILO). WCL has 26 million members in 136 affiliated organizations in 114 countries.

Economic and Social Council

WCL representatives have participated in the meetings of the Council and have spoken on various agenda items:

In 1995, during the Council's substantive session in July in Geneva, the WCL Secretary-General had a meeting with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. During this period, WCL representatives participated actively in the preparatory committees for the Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development, including the Secretary-General, who participated personally in the preparatory meeting held in New York from 6 to 12 March 1995. A WCL confederal secretary also took part in a seminar on "The involvement of civil society in the follow-up to the Social Summit" held on 22 and 23 June.

From 24 June to 26 July 1996, the WCL special representative at the United Nations in New York represented our international organization at the session of the Council, at which the following topics were among those debated: poverty eradication, cooperation for social development, human rights, and advancement of women.

In 1997, WCL participated in the Council's substantive session and made a statement on the agenda item on the integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up of the major United Nations international conferences and summits.

Commission on Human Rights

In 1995, at the Commission's fifty-first session, WCL made statements on the right to development (agenda item 8) and on the violation of human rights in any part of the world (item 12).

In 1996 (fifty-second session), WCL made statements on items 10 (human rights violations) and 11 (migrant workers). A department of human rights and

international labour standards was created in the WCL secretariat. Its tasks include following the activities of the Commission.

In 1997 (fifty-third session), WCL made statements on item 10 (human rights violations).

In 1998 (fifty-fourth session), the director of the Standards Programme service and several WCL delegates attended the Commission.

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

WCL participated in the forty-seventh session (1995), the forty-eighth session (1996), the forty-ninth session (1997) and the fiftieth session (1998), making statements on various agenda items.

Other specialized agencies of the United Nations

(a) International Labour Organization/International Labour Office. As an international trade union organization, WCL has participated actively in most of the ILO tripartite meetings and in the eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth and eighty-fifth sessions of the International Labour Conference (ILC), which takes place in June each year. The President of the WCL regional organization for Africa was elected to the Governing Body (eighty-third session of the Conference). WCL makes statements, notably in the debate on the report of the Director-General. The WCL President chairs the ILC Committee on the Application of Standards. It is the WCL permanent representative in Geneva who coordinates the follow-up cases (complaints, Committee on Freedom of Association, representation) in the International Labour Office. Representatives of the WCL Executive Committee (President, Secretary-General and others) have had meetings, both formal and informal, with the ILO Director-General (19 and 20 February 1996). The confederal secretaries participate in ILO regional conferences according to their geographical responsibilities (Warsaw, 24-26 September).

(b) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). WCL participated in all the consultative meetings and working groups involving non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and trade unions, including:

(i) 1995: Commission on International Investment and Transnational Corporations (24-28 April), Trade and Development Board (11-15 December);

(ii) 1996: UNCTAD IX (27 April to 11 May, South Africa);

(iii) 1998: Round table organized in Geneva for a selected group of ambassadors and NGO representatives on the possibility of establishing a multilateral framework for investment (10 June); the following questions were addressed: the Asian crisis and the persistence of poverty; the vulnerability of weak economies in the face of liberalization and globalization; the effects of direct foreign investment on social and cultural development; and the need to broaden dialogue with the various components of civil society.

(c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). WCL has an operational relationship with this agency: the WCL special representative participates, as an observer, chiefly in the General Conference of UNESCO, in NGO conferences and councils and in the joint programme committee. In 1998, WCL was elected to the NGO Council.

(d) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). From 1995 to 1997, WCL participated actively in working groups on food security, genetically modified organisms and agrarian reform; the 13th consultative meeting between FAO and international trade union organizations; and the preparatory work for the World Food Summit in Rabat, Morocco. WCL was represented at the World Food Summit by the head of the press service and the Secretary-General of our Moroccan organization. In 1998, WCL invited FAO to the World Farmers' Congress in Honduras.

(e) International Monetary Fund (IMF)/World Bank. In February 1995, WCL organized a seminar on IMF and World Bank policy in Central and Eastern Europe. Since 1996, WCL has maintained regular contact (visits at the start of each year by a WCL delegation) with these institutions. The President and Secretary-General and an adviser have initiated a relationship with these institutions in order to exchange information on structural adjustment policies and their impact on workers. In January 1998, the delegation consisted of representatives of the Asian organizations affiliated to WCL, the Vice-President for Asia, the President and the Secretary-General.

Conferences

(i) WCL participated in the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1996): statement by WCL based on the resolutions of its twenty-third congress.

(ii) Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 4-15 September 1995): WCL was represented by the President of the WCL World Committee on Women Workers, which presented a plan of action for the advancement of women in trade union organizations and places of employment.

(iii) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996): participation of the Vice-President of the World Federation of Building and Woodworkers' Unions, which is affiliated to WCL.

(iv) Ninth World Congress on Social Tourism (International Bureau of Social Tourism) (Montreal, September 1996): participation of the Secretary-General of the World Federation of Agriculture, Food, Hotel and Allied Workers (affiliated to WCL) and the Secretary-General of the organization in the Dominican Republic (affiliated to WCL).

2. DEVNET Association

(General consultative status granted in 1995)

The DEVNET Association is an international, non-profit, non-governmental organization, created according to the recommendations adopted by the Inter-Governmental Advisory Board of the Technology and Trade Information Promotion System (TIPS) held in Rome in March 1989 convened by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1995, granted consultative status (category I) to the DEVNET Association.

The DEVNET Association, as set forth in its charter, is committed to the principles of the United Nations relating to peace and international understanding and international cooperation for development and, in particular, to those principles set up by the competent authorities of the United Nations in the field of technical and economic cooperation among developing countries.

The aim of the Association is to contribute to the development of the African, Asian, Eastern European and Latin American countries.

The geographical membership increased during the quadrennial period (1995-1988).

The organization maintains working relations with all the Governments of the countries participating in TIPS, with countries that have a special interest in the field of communication development and those that have special interest in the exchange of trade and technology information.

The organization has cooperation agreements with UNDP, the United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the United Nations Environment Development Programme (UNEP).

The organization gives visibility to United Nations events through its web site.

During the period 1995-1998, the organization greatly expanded: seven TIPS bureaux have been set up in southern and Central Europe, national bureaux and correspondent offices have been set up in all Latin American countries, and the organization is currently expanding in the least developed Asian countries.

During the course of this four-year period the organization proved to be an effective tool for:

(a) Providing companies and institutions from developing countries with information and communications tools and high quality services to enable them to compete in the global market and make good business deals;

(b) Active participation in the development of a global electronic commerce system by promoting the democratization of information access and fostering the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises from developing countries in conditions of equality;

(c) Promoting the generation of alliances with business entities, increasing as much as possible the links between companies;

(d) Contributing to the development of a culture in the use of information telematics for modern business management.

3. Franciscans International

(General consultative status granted in 1995)

Franciscans International is pleased to submit the present quadrennial report to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

Franciscans International was founded in 1989 and granted general consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1995. It serves all Franciscans, men and women, who follow the vision of Saint Francis of Assisi, and the world community by bringing spiritual, ethical and Franciscan principles and values to the various United Nations forums and agendas. As an NGO, Franciscans International seeks especially to represent and act upon environmental concerns, peace-making and the needs of the poor.

Franciscans International has active members on every continent and in 83 countries, an increase of 17 countries since 1995, notably in Europe and Africa. It has seen a growth in membership from 17,000 to approximately 35,500, both active individual members (15,885) and those represented by Franciscan organizational members in provinces, fraternities, etc. which increased from 18 to 133 units in the same period. The worldwide Franciscan population numbers 1 million women and men.

The organization has participated continuously in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and conferences and other United Nations meetings. A sampling for 1995-1998 follows: United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change (UNFCCC): 1998, Buenos Aires, oral/written statements in support of the Kyoto Protocols; UNFCCC, 1997, Kyoto, oral and written statements on reduction of greenhouse gases; World Food Summit, 1996, Rome, oral/written statement and NGO drafting committee; United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), 1996, Istanbul, oral/written statements on solidarity with displaced peoples, helped establish the Rural-Urban Linkages Caucus, attended three sessions of the Preparatory Committee, 1994-1996; Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995, Beijing, written statement and workshop on non-violence and simplicity of life, attended three sessions of the Preparatory Committee, 1994-1995; World Summit for Social Development, 1995, Copenhagen, oral/written statement on eradication of poverty, establishment of the Values Caucus, oral/written statements at three sessions of the Preparatory Committee, 1994-1995.

Franciscans International has followed and actively supported the work of the Economic and Social Council through the leadership of permanent representatives at: United Nations Headquarters and in Geneva; the regional commissions in Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean; and at the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in Nairobi. Franciscans International also made written interventions during the 1996 substantive session of the Council on the advancement of women, and food and agricultural development.

To further the relationship with the Council, international Franciscan delegations have performed effectively during the annual meetings of the following United Nations bodies: Commission on Human Rights, fifty-second to fifty-fourth sessions and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, Geneva, oral/written statements on the right to development, education of women, the girl child, debt relief, refugees, privatization of military protection and freedom of religion; Commission for Social Development, thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, New York, co-sponsored written statements on debt cancellation and/or eradication of poverty; Commission on the Status of Women, thirty-ninth to forty-second sessions and serving as Registrar for

the NGO Consultations prior to the forty-first and forty-second sessions, New York; Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, New York, with representation from Italy, the United States and Senegal; Commission for Sustainable Development, third to sixth sessions, New York, oral/written statements, side events and three Franciscan projects published in "Sustainable Development Success Stories" (Division for Sustainable Development, New York, 1997).

Franciscans International has cooperated with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies since its inception and, notably, from 1995 to 1998 with the following entities: in 1998, the United Nations University for Peace, Costa Rica, and Franciscans International held a symposium for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the proposals related to the Culture of Peace project of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) through its quarterly newsletter (translated from English into French, Spanish and German, with digests in Japanese, Italian, Arabic and other languages). Franciscans International has promoted the Culture of Peace programme with an emphasis on universal education for peace projects; Franciscans International has permanent representatives at UNESCO in Paris; in the field, Franciscans International in Jamaica directed a centre for displaced persons under the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 1994-1997.

Other relevant activities in 1995-1998 include:

(a) Actions in implementation of United Nations resolutions, such as: in 1995, the endorsement through organizational memberships by 32,000 Franciscans in India of "A Franciscan manifesto", a pledge to United Nations ideals addressed to the Secretary-General in the fiftieth anniversary year of the United Nations, to work for the "... eradication of poverty, habitat for all people, ... reverential use of mother earth, sister water and brother air"; the gathering of 15,000 Franciscan signatures on petitions circulated by Franciscans International in support of the Jubilee 2000 campaign to cancel world debt (in July 1999, these were increased to 25,000 and presented to the Chancellor of Germany at the meeting of the Group of Eight (G-8) in Cologne); and the gathering of thousands of Franciscan signatures to ban landmines, presented by Franciscans International delegations to the two conferences held in Ottawa, Canada, to adopt a treaty on landmines;

(b) In 1998, preparation of a questionnaire on financing for development at the request of the Vice-Chairpersons of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group of the General Assembly on Financing for Development;

(c) Participation in the long-range preparations for the Millennium Forum (to be held 22-26 May 2000): Franciscans International is co-convenor of the eradication of poverty thematic working group and drafted the position paper for the theme; it also serves as Executive Secretary for the Executive Committee on the Forum;

(d) Since 1998, Franciscans International has chaired the Focus Group on Religion and Spirituality of the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference (11-15 May 1999). From the Hague Agenda, or Plan of Action, the Focus Group has adopted the establishment of a universal peace education campaign as its goal; this goal embraces UNESCO's Culture of Peace programme;

(e) To monitor and participate in the implementation of the agenda of the Economic and Social Council, Franciscans International has been active on many of the NGO standing committees, notably those on sustainable development (chair, 1994-1998); the Executive Committee (1994 to present); the Bureau of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) (1994 to present); social development (Vice-Chair, 1998 to present); status of women (Secretary, 1997-1999); and active memberships on other NGO committees such as those on human rights, freedom of religion or belief, youth, and the subcommittee on the girl child.

4. Inuit Circumpolar Conference

(Special consultative status granted in 1983)

Introduction

Inuit Circumpolar Conference is an international organization representing approximately 152,000 Inuit people from Greenland, Canada, Alaska and Chukotka in the Russian Federation.

The principal aims and purposes of the organization are:

(a) To strengthen unity among Inuit of the circumpolar region;

(b) To promote Inuit and other indigenous people's rights and interests on an international level;

(c) To develop and encourage long-term policies which safeguard the Arctic environment; and

(d) To seek full and active partnership in the political, economic, and social development of circumpolar regions.

The Inuit Circumpolar Conference General Assembly is held every four years, bringing together Inuit from across the northern cirumpolar region. Assembly delegates elect a president and an executive council, and develop policies and resolutions for the coming term. The General Assembly is integral to the organization as it allows for discussion of common concerns, gives direction to the organization and strengthens the cultural bonds between all Inuit.

The mandate

One of the principal goals of Inuit Circumpolar Conference was established at its inaugural Assembly: that of promoting Inuit and other indigenous peoples' rights and interests on an international level. The theme of Inuit Circumpolar Conference's General Assembly in 1995 echoed this position, "Inuit way of life — A human right", and all our activities over the past four years have kept this mandate central to our work. Two resolutions were adopted during the 1995 Assembly giving the mandate for the future work of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference within the United Nations system.

The representatives of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference within the work of the United Nations are:

(a) Greenland: Mr. Aqqaluk Lynge, Vice-President (1995-1997) and President (1997-); Mr. Hjalmar Dahl, Executive Assistant;

(b) Canada: Sheila Watt-Cloutier, Vice-President;

(c) Alaska: Dennis Tiepelman, Vice-President.

Main areas of activities within the United Nations system

During the reporting period the Inuit Circumpolar Conference attend the following United Nations meetings:

Sessions attended in 1995:

(a) Fifty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva;

(b) United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations, July, Geneva;

(c) First session of the Commission on Human Rights inter-sessional open-ended working group to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with Commission resolution 1995/32 (so-called working group on the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples) November/December, Geneva.

Sessions attended in 1996:

(a) Fifty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva;

(b) United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations, July/August, Geneva;

(c) Second session of the working group on the draft declaration, October/November, Geneva.

Sessions attended in 1997:

(a) Fifty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva;

(b) Second technical workshop on the establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous people within the United Nations system held in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/30, June/July, Santiago;

(c) United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations, June/July, Geneva;

(d) Third session of the working group on the draft declaration, October/November, Geneva.

Sessions attended in 1998:

(a) Fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva;

(b) United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations, June/July, Geneva;

(c) Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, August, Geneva;

(d) Fourth session of the working group on the draft declaration, November/December, Geneva.

Since the establishment of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP) in 1982, its sessions have been held at the United Nations Office at Geneva. The main objectives and mandate of WGIP are to focus on the problems faced by indigenous peoples internationally and to draft and develop a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples as well as to review developments concerning the living conditions of indigenous peoples worldwide, and to report to the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which reports to the Commission on Human Rights and which further reports and makes recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Throughout the sessions of WGIP every year, Inuit Circumpolar Conference uses the opportunity to speak in order to further recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples internationally. During the last five years the focus has been on the draft declaration. Every year since 1994 the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, along with other indigenous peoples' organizations and representatives, accepted the current text of the draft declaration as an expression of the minimum international standards for the protection and promotion of indigenous peoples' rights. The draft declaration was adopted by WGIP at its eleventh session and endorsed by the Subcommission through a resolution, which was considered by the Commission on Human Rights in 1995.

By resolution 1995/32, the Commission on Human Rights decided to establish an open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission with the sole purpose of elaborating a draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly within the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

This working group has met four times since its establishment with no measurable progress towards the adoption of the declaration. Through oral and written statements, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, as well as other indigenous peoples' representatives, has tried to get the international community to understand the importance of the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples. This happens every year during the sessions of WGIP, the Subcommission and the Commission on Human Rights sessions. To date only two articles of the draft have been adopted, article 5, "Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality" and article 43, "All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals".

Establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous peoples within the United Nations system

Also, at the above-mentioned United Nations sessions which Inuit Circumpolar Conference has been attending, efforts have been made to secure understanding in regard to a permanent forum for indigenous peoples within the United Nations system. Lobbying efforts have been made to the Governments during the sessions as well as through statements.

The Inuit Circumpolar Conference believes that such a permanent forum only can work through a high-level mandate. As far as the level at which the forum should be established is concerned, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, along with other indigenous peoples' representatives, is of the opinion that it should report directly to the Economic and Social Council.

The mandate of the forum should enable it to deal with issues covered by the mandate of the Council which are of concern to indigenous peoples. The mandate should include, but not be limited to, the submission of proposals, recommendations and reports to the Council and coordination of all matters pertaining to indigenous peoples. It should also be authorized to establish its own ad hoc working groups, if and when necessary.

The Inuit Circumpolar Conference is in favour of the proposal that a core group of the forum should be composed of a limited number of members of Governments and indigenous peoples, on an equal basis, representing all regions of the world.

Conclusion

The Inuit Circumpolar Conference considers a swift establishment of a permanent forum and the adoption of the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples as the most important tasks for the United Nations in the forthcoming years. All efforts should be mobilized to see these two processes completed before the end of the International Decade for the World's Indigenous People.

5. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis

(General consultative status granted in 1995)

Introductory statement

The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) is an interdisciplinary, non-governmental research institution sponsored by a consortium of national member organizations in 15 countries. Sustainability and the human dimensions of global change are key concerns in IIASA's investigation of environmental, economic, technological and social developments. The Institute's strategic goal is the conducting of scientific studies to provide timely and relevant information and options for the benefit of the public, the scientific community and national and international institutions. Funds are allocated by the member countries for IIASA's general budget, and financial support for specific projects is also given by foundations as well as the European Union. Cooperation with the United Nations has always been on a broad basis. This has been true since IIASA was founded in 1972.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The following is broken down by IIASA project and year:

Transboundary Air Pollution Project

1995: in collaboration with WHO's Regional Office for Europe, efforts were made to introduce the latest thinking on exposure limits for human health into the assessment model for measuring ozone exposure. This included the introduction of a tool for the integrated assessment of strategies to reduce tropospheric ozone in Europe introduced to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

for the update of the Protocol concerning the Control of Nitrogen Oxides on Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988).

1996: the IIASA Regional Air Pollution Information and Simulation (RAINS) model was used for the integrated assessment of emission reduction strategies as a scientific support tool for the international negotiations on the Protocol on the Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions (1994) to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.

1997: work continued on the RAINS model to include the negotiations for a new model framework for initial scenario analysis in the framework in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe negotiations for a revised NOx protocol including a cooperative effort with the European Center for Environment and Health of the World Health Organization and other organizations to incorporate population exposure as an additional indicator into the integrated assessment model for evaluating the environmental impacts of European emission reduction strategies. The RAINS ozone model was presented to the Working Group on Strategies and Review of the Convention.

1998: the new model framework of the RAINS model was used for the negotiations on the second NOx protocol of the Convention.

1999: the RAINS model was used as the scientific basis for the continued negotiations on the second NOx protocol. The model is the main tool for analysing the cost-effectiveness of alternative emission control scenarios. The results of IIASA's analysis are regularly reviewed by the UN/ECE Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling and the Task Force for Economic Aspects of Abatement Strategies and are presented to the negotiating body of the Convention, i.e., the Working Group on Strategies and Review.

Regional Material Balance Approaches to Long-term Environmental Policy Planning

1995: this project used the WHO reports on air quality guidelines for drinking water as a basis for later research into assessment of forest areas in which heavy metal loads could exceed various published estimates of threshold values for soils (Rhine Basin).

Implementation and Effectiveness of International Environmental Commitments

1995/1996: the project studies the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992; international processes of monitoring, verification and enforcement, with the goal of achieving systematic scholarly appraisal for environmental agreements, were studied. A further project compared "hard" (legally binding) and "soft" (non-binding) agreements on the undertaking on plant and genetic resources of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to study how to achieve specificity and promote the effectiveness of agreements. In particular, it explored how review mechanisms can be important in soft law agreements because they provide detailed information about needed adjustments, which tend to be easier to accomplish in more flexible soft law arrangements.

Water Resources Project

1995: workshops were held on the subject of the Study on Water Quality Management of Degraded River Basins in Central and Eastern Europe to which environmental NGOs were invited.

Radiation Safety of the Biosphere Project

1996 and 1997: scientific cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Abel Gonzalez, Deputy Director of the IAEA Division of Nuclear Safety, was elected as a member of the steering committee for the project.

1998 and 1999: collaboration with IAEA continued with an appraisal study of the radiation legacy of the former Soviet Union; collaborators included: Dr. Boris Semenov, Executive Secretary to the Contact Expert Group for International Radwaste Projects; Dr. Arnold Bonne, Acting Section Head of the Waste Technology Section; and Dr. Gonzalez.

Environmentally Compatible Energy Strategies Project

1995 to present: intensive collaboration with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, organized by the United Nations Environment Programme and WHO. 1996 to present: Nebojsa Nakicenovic served as Project Leader and Coordinating Lead Author of the IPCC Special Report on Emission Scenarios to be presented to the plenary session of the IPPC in March 2000. IIASA scientists also participated in Working Groups I, II and III as Lead Authors and contributing authors of the IPPC Second Assessment Report and as Lead Author of the Energy Primer.

Population Project

1995: participation at a meeting in Cairo co-organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on population estimates and projections in the Arab countries. The book, *Rethinking International Population Projections* that became *Frontiers of Population Forecasting* was edited by W. Lutz, J. W. Vaupel and P. Ahlburg.

6. Pax Christi International

(Special consultative status granted in 1979)

Pax Christi, the international Catholic Peace Movement, was founded in France in 1945 to foster peace and reconciliation. The movement has national sections, associate groups, affiliated organizations and individual corresponding members on all five continents. Its members, together with the International Council, the Executive Committee and the International Secretariat, are developing a whole series of initiatives to respond to people from all over the world where peace is most needed. Between 1995 and 1998, organizations in Bangladesh, Thailand, Pakistan, Guatemala and El Salvador, and three in India, became affiliated with Pax Christi International. New Pax Christi groups are emerging in places as widely separated as Haiti, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Japan. The movement continues to search for new approaches to peace in the fields of

demilitarization and security, human rights, ecology, economic justice, development and reconciliation. To work for a just and peaceful world, Pax Christi believes that it must influence those who have power within the current world order. In the belief that it can be an effective member of collaborative efforts to influence those systems and entities, Pax Christi International sees representation at international and regional governmental bodies as integral to its work.

The representatives of Pax Christi International at the United Nations perform their activities on a voluntary basis. An allowance is fixed each year to contribute to the travel and organizational expenses of the representation. The ordinary budget of Pax Christi International is covered through income received as annual contributions from the Pax Christi national sections. Projects are covered by grants and earmarked donations. The regular work of Pax Christi International is coordinated at the biennial International Pax Christi Council (held in London in July 1997) and by the annual meetings of international commissions and working groups which also give directions for the representations' work in the framework of the consultative status at the United Nations. The three commissions, each with representatives/experts from the national sections, deal with interest areas across regional lines. They are: Commission for Economic Justice/Development, Ecology and Peace; Human Rights Commission; Commission for Security, Demilitarization and Arms Trade. The working groups deal with issues important to particular regions (Africa, Asia/Pacific, Americas and Caribbean, Middle East, Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States) or with special themes such as refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants; indigenous peoples, ethnic minority rights and peoples under occupation; impunity and truth commissions; children's rights; rights of women, and freedom of conscience and religion. The studies, research and experience gathered within the commissions and working groups are further substantiated by regional consultations. It is from the direction and focus of the total movement that Pax Christi International's efforts within the United Nations flow and through which the resolutions of the United Nations are implemented. Pax Christi International is a subscribing member of the International Peace Bureau, the World Organization Against Torture and Social Alert. Pax Christi International publishes an e-mail newsletter and a print newsletter in English and French that includes reports and announcements from the international movement and our representatives at the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna. Detailed reports of the work of the Pax Christi United Nations teams are regularly submitted to the Executive Committee and the appropriate commissions and/or working groups of Pax Christi International. United Nations team members also report regularly in the various magazines of national sections of Pax Christi.

1998 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The movement took an active part in the initiatives of the NGO coalition for the International Court of Justice at The Hague. The International Secretariat regularly corresponded with Kofi Annan, United Nations Secretary-General, and Mary Robinson, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, on urgent issues such as Iraq and the former Yugoslavia.

The Pax Christi team at the United Nations in New York dealt mainly with the following issues: disarmament, the arms trade and security issues, social development and human rights, interfaith dialogue, child soldiers, street children and refugees. Team members actively participated in United Nations meetings on subjects such as children, the United Nations Arms Register, the Non-Proliferation

Treaty (NPT) and on arms issues in general such as small arms and light weapons, the World Summit for Social Development, Habitat II and the Earth Summit. They networked with other NGOs with similar agendas, made interventions, attended seminars and study days and developed research files. The team participated actively with the NGO Committee on Disarmament. One representative attended the meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly, compiled resource materials on issues such as the Arms Register, and had regular contacts with the United Nations Centre for Disarmament. Other representatives attended the Third Committee meetings on human rights issues. They also attended the various NGO committees: human rights, the family, and ageing. Each year, Pax Christi made an intervention on East Timor at the Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization.

The United Nations team spent much of its time on issues related to the World Summit for Social Development and participated at this Summit in 1995. Since then, the team has participated in sessions of the Commission for Social Development charged with follow-up to the Copenhagen Summit. Members were present at the Commission for Social Development in 1998 and made an oral intervention on the link between disarmament, the arms issue generally, and development. Work was also done regarding the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In all activities Pax Christi worked in collaboration with other NGOs, co-sponsoring the NGO Conference on Demilitarization Issues and making interventions at major NGO conferences on disarmament. One of the organization's representatives worked on the Iraq sanctions issue. At the request of Ambassador Juan Somavia of Chile, she researched elements for a sanctions policy framework for the United Nations and subsequently wrote a short paper, "Towards a framework for an international sanctions policy".

Representatives attended the Third Committee meetings on issues related to the rights of children. Attention was focused on four specific topics: child soldiers, children affected by armed conflict, street children, and exploited children (including child workers and child prostitutes). Members of the team participated in the NGO Committee for UNICEF and the working groups on children in armed conflict and exploited children.

Representatives were present at the formal presentation and at other events associated with the launching of the United Nations report on the study of the impact of armed conflict on children. Members attended the special meetings with Olara A. Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflicts. Pax Christi fully supports the recommendations of the report by implementing the relevant recommendations and collaborating with other NGOs on workshops to study and promote the report. At the suggestion of members of the team in New York, an international Pax Christi working group on the rights of the child was formed in 1997.

Pax Christi representatives formed part of the planning committee to assist the United Nations Department of Public Information and NGO Executive Committee to organize the annual NGO Conference in New York. Representatives served on the hospitality committee, chaired one of the major panels, and one was a speaker for the panel on international sanctions. Pax Christi representatives on the inter-faith planning group were involved in preparations for various events such as the United Nations Meditation Room and the Temple of Understanding workshops. They were also involved in preparing ceremonies addressing issues of world religions.

Members were present at the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court and at the NGO-ICC caucus meetings.

The team in Geneva was active primarily in the field of human rights, most notably by organizing briefings and making interventions at the annual sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Delegates were also present at meetings of the Working Group on Minorities and the Geneva Review Conference on the Conventional Weapons Convention (CCW) on the elimination of anti-personnel mines. The organization's representatives had regular contact with members of the governmental delegations and with the (special) rapporteurs.

Interventions in the United Nations Commission for Human Rights (both written and oral) during the fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions covered the issues of: religious intolerance; torture and disappearances; violations of human rights in all countries; the right to enjoy an adequate standard of living; the rights of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; indigenous peoples; fundamental freedoms; detention or imprisonment; rights of the child (including international trafficking of children's organs); the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights; the right to conscientious objection as a basic human right; exploitation of women; mercenaries; impunity; migrants and displaced persons; the debt crisis and the right to development; anti-personnel mines; and extreme poverty. Most of these texts covered agenda items 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 and 24. In a majority of these interventions specific situations or countries were mentioned such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, East Timor, Myanmar, Northern Ireland, Peru, Brazil, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Rwanda and Algeria. Written interventions focused mainly on the situations in Cuba, Colombia and Burundi. Some interventions were made in collaboration with other NGOs, for example on Guatemala, Mexico (Chiapas), Colombia and Turkey. Hearings were organized on the landmines issue and briefings were organized or co-organized on topics such as Chechnya, Turkey, East Timor, Haiti and Bougainville.

Interventions in the last four sessions of the Subcommissions on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities were on such topics as the situations in the Middle East; the realization of economic, social and cultural rights; contemporary forms of slavery; human rights of indigenous peoples; intolerance and discrimination; the administration of justice and human rights; freedom of movement; the situation regarding the promotion, full realization and protection of the rights of children and youth; the review of further developments; and, in close cooperation with other NGOs, the International Year of the World's Indigenous People and apartheid, racism and discrimination. Briefings were organized or co-organized on Turkey, Indonesia and East Timor, West Papua and Bougainville.

Each year, a report has been published covering all the oral and written interventions, an overview of the activities of the representatives, and an analysis of the sessions of both the Commission for Human Rights and the Subcommission. These reports have been widely distributed within the movement. Fact-finding visits and missions have studied the human rights situations in Central Africa (1995), the Middle East (1997) and Central America and Mexico (1997). Cardinal Danneels, on behalf of Pax Christi International, and Dr. Konrad Raiser, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, published a joint declaration in which they characterized nuclear dissuasion as morally perverse. They were both present in

Geneva for the Preparatory Committee of the Review of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in April 1998. Members attended the seminar organized by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on "Enriching the universality of human rights: Islamic perspectives on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" in November 1998.

In Vienna, the organization's representative is active within the NGO Committee on Disarmament. As a member of that committee, he has much contact with official delegates and members of the United Nations Secretariat. Special involvement was developed in matters of nuclear-weapon-free zones, NPT, the campaign to ban landmines and nuclear weapons and Abolition 2000. A specific concerns of the representative in Vienna is the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants.

7. Service Peace and Justice in Latin America

(Special consultative status granted in 1987)

The Service Peace and Justice in Latin America (SERPAJ-LA) is an international organization of Christian, ecumenical and humanist inspiration. Its objectives are the construction of peace as a fruit of justice and the protection, defence and promotion of human rights. For this purpose it carries out activities of education in human rights, social development, resolution of conflicts based on active non-violence, and social and political studies. In June 1998 Efraín Olivera Lerena was elected General Coordinator and as a result the headquarters of SERPAJ-LA were transferred to Montevideo. The Deputy Coordinator is the attorney Gustavo Cabrera Vega who resides in San José and the Executive Secretary is Dr. Ariela Peralta who resides in Montevideo.

Since the granting of consultative status SERPAJ-LA has strengthened its participation in all human rights-related areas and events within the Economic and Social Council, particularly the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission for Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. In 1992 work was started with the aim of coordinating initiatives in fields such as impunity and the elaboration of international instruments against forced disappearances.

In 1995, written communications were submitted to the Subcommission on the right to development, debt and human rights, the right to justice and impunity; a joint statement by SERPAJ-LA and the Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees was made to the Commission.

Also in 1995 SERPAJ-LA participated in the World Summit for Social Development and in the whole preparatory process, at national and regional levels, and at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and in meetings of the preparatory process. The same year SERPAJ-LA contributed to a report by Argentine non-governmental organizations to the United Nations Human Rights Committee concerning the report of Argentina on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to a report on the implementation by Argentina to the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of that International Covenant.

In 1996, at the Commission on Human Rights, SERPAJ-LA again made a joint statement on disappeared detainees. It also intervened on the items concerning the right to development and the draft declaration on human rights defenders.

At the Subcommission we supported the work of the experts appointed for the study on impunity, making specific contributions at meetings.

In 1997, SERPAJ-LA submitted a report on the situation of women in Argentina to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, New York.

Luis Pérez Aguirre was nominated in 1994 as an expert member of the programme of advisory services and the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the field of human rights.

In 1996 the President of the Honorary Committee, Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, attended a meeting at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. In 1997 he attended the meeting of the international jury for the Felix Houphouet-Boigny Peace Prize at UNESCO headquarters.

In 1997 SERPAJ-LA participated in activities of the United Nations Information Centres in Argentina and Uruguay (e.g. participation of Adolfo Pérez Esquivel at a round table on "Alternative medicines: alternative for peace" in Buenos Aires, 30 September).

In 1998 Adolfo Pérez Esquivel again participated in the meeting of the international jury for the Felix Houphouet-Boigny Peace Prize. He also travelled to Haiti, invited by the United Nations/Organization of American States mission, to follow up the human rights situation and to give several lectures on the topic (2-8 August). Mr. Pérez Esquivel participated in a panel discussion on the future of the hemisphere with Nobel prizewinners in Washington D.C.

In 1995 we supported the peace negotiations between Ecuador and Peru, with the visit of Adolfo Pérez Esquivel to those countries (18-23 February).

In 1995-1996 we supported the peace negotiations in Chiapas with a visit by Adolfo Pérez Esquivel to Mexico (3-9 June 1995) and a meeting in Buenos Aires on 29 July 1996, with the participation of Don Samuel Ruiz and Adolfo Pérez Esquivel.

In 1996 we participated in the Week of Tolerance organized by UNESCO in Buenos Aires (12 April).

The members of the Latin American Coordination (the executive body of SERPAJ-LA) participated in international forums where topics concerning the comprehensive protection of the child, notably the UNICEF meeting in April 1996 in Ecuador.

SERPAJ-LA undertook projects supporting the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, through the participation in the Committee on the Rights of the Child, through work with minors in social risk situations in the "Aldea de los Niños para la Paz" (Children's Village for Peace) in Argentina, through the work with children living; and working in the streets, through reports and complaints (including to United Nations agencies), and training and information workshops, etc. We participated in the campaign for a decade for a culture of peace and non-violence and for the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly of the year 2000 as International Year for a Culture of Peace. During the year of the

fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we organized workshops on human rights in Argentina. An Open Lecture on Human Rights was held at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Buenos Aires, coordinated by Adolfo Pérez Esquivel (during the whole of 1998). Adolfo Pérez Esquivel participated in the celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at UNESCO headquarters.

SERPAJ Uruguay carried out activities within the framework of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights (distance courses, workshops, series of debates, publications, etc.). A report was sent to Mr. Enrique ter Horst, Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, in August 1998.

In 1999 SERPAJ Ecuador received an honorary mention from UNESCO for its contribution to the promotion of education for peace and human rights and for its constant struggle to promote a culture of peace.

SERPAJ-LA publishes a great number of materials on diverse topics concerning its different work areas through the national secretariats. At the same time, members of the Honorary Committee publish articles on diverse issues of our field of action periodically. As an example, Adolfo Pérez Esquivel wrote several articles on the issue of human rights for *Le Monde diplomatique*, the newspaper *La Jornada de México* and others.

Several studies have been published focusing on specific topics. Publication No. 9, for example, was concerned with economic, social and cultural rights, and it was based on the report of the United Nations expert, Danilo Türk. In 1994 a book by the then General Coordinator of SERPAJ-LA, Nelsa Curbelo, was published. The book was called "Con el pueblo, de camino" (With the people, on the way) and it summarized the experiences of the four years of her administration (1990-1994). These experiences were a result of the trips and the knowledge of the way of life of different Latin American peoples.

8. Organization of African Trade Union Unity

(General consultative status granted in 1975)

Introduction

The Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) is an independent African continental trade union organization that has national trade union centres from all African countries as its affiliates. It represents all the trade union tendencies in Africa. It was created by a constituent Congress of African National Trade Union Centres in April 1973 in Addis Ababa. It is a specialized agency of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Although it is an independent African Trade Union Organization, it maintains fraternal relations with trade union organizations throughout the world.

Aims and objectives

The aims and objectives of the OATUU include:

(a) The coordination of the activities of national trade union centres in Africa towards the objectives of the OATUU Charter;

(b) Realization of trade union unity at continental and national levels;

(c) The defence of the material, social, economic, cultural and moral interests of the African working class;

(d) The harmonization of labour legislation and collective agreements in Africa;

(e) The protection and affirmation of the independence and personality of the African trade union movement;

(f) The defence and strengthening of the democratic freedoms of the trade unions;

(g) Working for the independence and unity of Africa;

(h) To contribute to the achievement and consolidation of peace in the world, etc.

The geographical coverage of the organization is the 54 African countries, including Western Sahara. It represents about 25 million workers throughout Africa.

The activities relevant to the work of the United Nations and its agencies carried out by the OATUU in 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 are as follows.

1995

The Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General of the organization attended the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen (6-12 March).

In collaboration with the ILO and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), OATUU organized a seminar on "Population management in Africa and the role of trade unions" in Accra (16-18 May).

Seven top leaders of the organization, led by the Secretary-General, attended the eighty-second session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva (6-23 June).

The organization was represented by four delegates at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (4-15 September).

The Secretary-General, as well as OATUU's Permanent Representative to the ILO in Geneva, attended the 264th session of the ILO Governing Body in Geneva (2-17 November).

An Assistant Secretary-General represented the organization at the launching of the UNDP *Human Development Report* in Accra (8 November).

An Assistant Secretary-General represented the organization at the launching of the Economic Commission for Africa's Development Policies Management Forum in Addis Ababa (4-5 December).

1996

The Treasurer-General represented the organization at the consultative meeting of FAO and NGOs in Ouagadougou (14-16 April).

A six-person delegation led by the Secretary-General represented the organization at the eighty-third session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva (4-20 June).

The Secretary-General represented the organization at the Singapore Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) (9-13 December).

1997

An Assistant Secretary-General represented the organization at the ILO's second evaluation meeting on the socio-economic consequences of the devaluation of the CFA on countries of the Franc zone in Yaoundé (23-25 July).

The Treasurer-General represented the organization at the Annual Assembly of the African Development Bank in Abidjan (27-30 May).

The Secretary-General led a six-person delegation to the eighty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva (3-19 June).

An Assistant Secretary-General represented the organization at the ILO Tripartite Meeting for French-speaking African countries on "The prevention of drug addiction and alcoholism at the workplace", held in Dakar (10-14 November).

The Treasurer-General represented the organization at the ILO regional conference on "The development of social policies in French-speaking Africa" in Abidjan (1-12 December).

1998

The Coordinator for Women Workers represented the organization at the Africa Leadership Forum Conference on Women in Maputo (February).

An Assistant Secretary-General represented the organization at the OAU/ILO/UNICEF tripartite regional meeting on child labour in Kampala (5-7 February).

The Secretary-General and the Permanent Representative to the ILO represented the organization at the 271st session of the ILO Governing Body in Geneva (13-27 March).

The Coordinator for Women Workers represented the organization at the fortieth anniversary of the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa (28 April-1 May).

The Treasurer-General represented the organization at the thirty-fourth Annual Assembly of the African Development Bank in Abidjan (26-27 May).

The Treasurer-General also represented the organization at the twenty-fifth FAO Annual Assembly in Abidjan (28-29 May).

The Secretary-General led a six-person delegation to the eighty-sixth session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva (2-18 June).

The Secretary-General represented the organization at the second Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD-II) (14-21 October).

The Secretary-General and the Permanent Representative to the ILO represented the organization at the 273rd session of the ILO Governing Body in Geneva (5-20 November).

The Secretary-General represented the organization at the second Economic Commission for Africa conference on "Democracy, civil society and governance in Africa" at Addis Ababa (7-10 December).

9. World Federation of Democractic Youth

(General consultative status granted in 1947)

Brief statement on aims and purposes

The World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) is a broad international non-governmental youth organization which brings together national youth organizations with diverse cultural, religious, social, economic and political systems. WFDY was founded in London on 10 November 1945. It now has 167 affiliates: 33 in Africa, 20 in the Middle East, 41 in Asia and the Pacific, 35 in Europe and 38 in Latin America. WFDY also has working relationships with many youth organizations and intergovernmental and governmental institutes. WFDY continues to expand its geographical and political scope involving youth groups in its activities regardless of their political, religional and cultural backgrounds. WFDY coordinates its activities for the interest of youth and contributes to the common ideals of freedom, independence, democracy, friendship, international solidarity and world peace. It considers its work as a contribution to the work of the United Nations as the most certain way of ensuring the protection of the rights and interests of youth and the happiness and well-being of future generations.

WFDY carries out political, economic and social activities and works in the field of education and culture. WFDY's aim is to further the development of the young generation in the spirit of peace and international friendship and support the noble principles of the Charter of the United Nations. For the period 1994-1997, WFDY has been engaged mainly in the implementation of the decisions of the fourteenth Assembly which was held in Lisbon in February 1995, during which concrete resolutions were adopted as to the work and activities of the Federation. Thus, the Federation was able to carry out its activities irrespective of the paucity of resources and financial constraints.

As an international youth organization, WFDY has always considered maintaining close contacts with the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), as a top priority, more so in programmes related to youths. In all our activities we include as items on the agenda for discussion WFDY's wish to participate and improve our cooperation with UNESCO and the United Nations system. WFDY continues to maintain its permanent representation at UNESCO and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

Seventy-five youth organizations from 80 countries took part in the WFDY Assembly in February 1995. In the framework of the Assembly, WFDY organized jointly with the Youth Unit of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs an international meeting on the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year; 85 NGOs participated in this meeting.

For the World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen, WFDY participated in the preparatory process and attended the meeting with a large delegation comprising 20 youth organizations representing the five continents. WFDY organized with other international youth NGOs the International Youth Consultation on the Social Summit in Copenhagen (1-3 March 1995).

For the Fourth World Conference on Women, WFDY participated in the preparatory process and the Conference in Beijing. WFDY affiliates as well as friendly women's groups from all over the world benefited from WFDY's consultative status with the Economic and Social Council by taking part in the Conference.

WFDY's representative took part in the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul and its parallel activities. WFDY, along with other NGOs in consultative status, organized the International Youth Consultation within the NGO Forum, where youth groups from 65 countries took part to exchange views.

The 2nd Session of the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System (WYF), 25-29 November 1996, Vienna, Austria. WFDY, in cooperation with United Nations bodies and international youth NGOs, organized the UNWYF that brought 600 youth.

Work with UNESCO

WFDY supported the "Reading for All" campaign for Africa in 1994-1995.

WFDY participation in the twenty-ninth session of the UNESCO General Conference, Paris, 22-23 November 1997.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations WFDY organized a number of events all over the world to promote the principles of the United Nations at the grass-roots level. Celebration took place in Havana (10 August 1995) in which 40 organizations participated; Moscow (5-6 November 1995), 20 organizations; Budapest (3 November 1995), 300 persons; Paris (11 November 1995), 15 organizations; Calcutta, India (14-19 November 1995), 25 organizations. WFDY participated at the United Nations General Assembly to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year. WFDY had the honour to deliver a speech.

In June 1995 WFDY organized a seminar, in cooperation with WFDY membership in Asia, in Nepal from 28 May to 2 June 1995 to celebrate the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year; 15 organizations participated.

WFDY participated in the special session on the General Assembly on the Earth Summit, 23-27 June 1997.

WFDY continues to maintain its office in Geneva, following very closely the activities and work of the Commission on Human Rights and contributing actively and constructively to its work.

The WFDY Coordinating Council meeting in July 1995 in Budapest discussed and evaluated the report of WFDY's work with the United Nations system, including UNESCO; 25 organizations participated.

WFDY has developed its relationship with the European Commission on the issues of education and training youth. As a consequence, WFDY's activities have been financed partially by the European Commission.

WFDY participated in the meeting organized by the Organization of African Unity on the theme of "Youth and development" in March 1996.

Activities organized by WFDY

WFDY organized an international youth observer team in April 1994 to monitor the first non-racial election in South Africa.

WFDY undertook a fact-finding mission to Western Sahara (19-29 March 1995).

WFDY, in cooperation with the Council of Europe and Cypriot youth organizations, organized, in the framework of the European Union campaign "All Different All Equal", an International Camp against Fascism, Racism and Xenophobia, 7-15 September 1995, Larnaca, Cyprus.

The General Council meeting in South Africa (1-5 October 1995) was devoted to the post-apartheid youth problem in South Africa.

The International Camp against Fascism, Racism and Xenophobia was held from 14 to 17 December 1995 in Madrid.

A Seminar on neo-liberalism in Latin America and its consequences on education was held from 12 to 14 June 1996 in Brasilia.

WFDY sponsored a solidarity with Western Sahara event on 10 October 1996.

WFDY undertook International Peace Caravans to the Sudan in December 1996.

An International Seminar on the Promotion of Human Rights in the Asia-Pacific Region was held on 7 December 1996 in Calcutta.

WFDY celebrated its fifteenth anniversary in London (13-14 May 1997).

WFDY held an international youth event for solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in April 1997.

Some 12,500 young people from 132 countries took part in the fourteenth World Festival of Youth and Students, July 1997.

WFDY convened an event entitled "Life and rights of young people in Maastricht's Europe" in Paris on 5 and 6 April 1997.

The Workshop on Religious Fundamentalism (Cairo, 6-7 March) discussed extremism; 40 young people from Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe took part in the meeting.

Apart from a delegation of WFDY, 20 WFDY member organizations participated in the third World Youth Forum in Braga, Portugal, in August 1998.

The Festival for Peace and Stability in the Balkan Region was held from 14 to 17 September 1998 in Athens. The festival comprised a variety of activities, including workshops, round tables, discussions and rallies, focusing on peace and security in the Balkans.

The Second International Peace Caravan to the Sudan was successfully held from 12 to 20 December 1998, comprised of different Sudanese women, youth groups and all political parties as well as international, regional and national NGOs.

10. World Society of Victimology

(Special consultative status granted in 1982)

Brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization

The World Society of Victimology (WSV) has as its purpose to advance victimological research and practices throughout the world by various means like the triennial International Symposium on Victimology, publications, seminars, international networking of victimologists and facilitating international, national, regional, and local cooperation to promote the welfare of victims throughout the entire world.

In the reporting period the World Society increased its membership considerably and now has representation in Angola, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Romania, Scotland, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Suriname, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. The number of members from Australia, South Africa and East Asia has grown considerably. This is due to the growing awareness of victims' rights in these countries and to conscientious promoting of the cause in these regions on the part of the Society.

The reporting period has seen growth in national and regional societies of victimology in Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Croatia, Greece, Indonesia, Serbia, Spain and in Asia.

There are no substantial changes in the sources of funding; WSV finances its activities exclusively from membership contributions.

There are no formal affiliations with other NGOs in consultative status except that WSV is regularly represented at the Board of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (ISPAC). For ISPAC, WSV members contributed to the 1999 paper "Restorative justice", which was officially submitted to the Centre for International Crime Prevention in Vienna.

WSV cooperated with the United Nations Office at Vienna, the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, the Centre for International Crime Prevention

(CICP), attended the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at the sessions of the International Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in Vienna, and was active at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. It concentrated on working actively in the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expert group on victims of crime and abuse of power in the international setting held from 18 to 22 December 1995 in Vienna and at subsequent meetings in the United States and the Netherlands and was involved in drafting the implementation manual for the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, adopted in 1985 by General Assembly resolution 40/34. The Declaration was in the 1980s the main success of the World Society of Victimology. It had been drafted first within the World Society by Irvin Waller (Canada) and LeRoy Lamborn (United States).

The Secretary-General issued a statement on restorative justice and on victims in the International Court of Justice in February 1997 as a contribution to the special issue of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice newsletter (May 1997). He was involved in the deliberations to prepare Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/28 on firearm regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public health and safety and in the deliberations which led to Council resolution 1997/31 on victims of crime and abuse of power.

WSV was involved in the preparations for the *Guide for Policy Makers on the Implementation of the UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power* and for the *United Nations Handbook on Justice for Victims*.

WSV and its Secretary-General were involved in the work of the subcommittee studying the effects of traumatic stress on victims of crime under a joint project of the United Nations and the International Society on Traumatic Stress Studies.

WSV delegations at the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights during the reporting period have been directed by Syed Nazir Gilani and Marie-Pierre de Liege of the Arab World Institute.

WSV held two big international symposia on victimology in the reporting period, one in Amsterdam and one in Montreal. Both symposia discussed the role of the United Nations and the relevance of the United Nations Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. In Montreal, WSV celebrated a whole-day symposium for the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration with 1,300 participants, including high-ranking officials from the United Nations and several ministers of justice from different countries.

A very important role in disseminating detailed knowledge about the Declaration, the *Guide for Policy Makers* and the *United Nations Handbook on Justice for Victims* were the main activities of WSV besides the triennial symposia. WSV conducted international post-graduate courses on victimology, victim assistance and criminal justice. In every year of the reporting period these bi-weekly seminars were conducted at the Inter-University Centre of Dubrovnik, bringing together every year about 30 students from different nations and about 25 professors, including the members of the Executive Committee of WSV. Since 1998, the Asian Post-Graduate Courses in Victimology and Victim Assistance have been organized at Tokiwa University in Mito, Japan. In total, about 160 post-graduate

students have become familiar with the details of the Declaration and have spread and will spread this knowledge as multipliers in their respective countries, a contribution to the dissemination and implementation of the Declaration worldwide.

As a last point of describing the relationships of WSV to the United Nations it should be mentioned that WSV could not keep its President in that position because he became the Principal Officer of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, at the United Nations Office at Vienna.

At various levels and on various occasions, WSV has cooperated with the United Nations bodies mentioned in this report and WSV is determined to continue this good cooperation in the future.